

IF YOU REQUIRE
SPECTACLES
CALL ON US.

We carry a complete line of Spectacles and Eye Glasses, in Gold, Gold Filled, Nickel and Steel.

OUR PRICES ARE THE LOWEST.

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BLANKETS
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WINES AND
LIQUORS
IMPORTED AND
DOMESTIC CIGARS

Miners Outfitted : Wharf St.

**Reform, Resignation
Retaliation.**



We have inaugurated a REFORM in trade from long credit to cash; high prices have RESIGNED to bargains; no RETALIATION practiced on our customers. Our doors are open to all.

FANCY NAVEL ORANGES, per doz. 25c.
PEACHES, per tin..... 20c.
PEARS, per tin..... 20c.
LUMBS, per tin..... 20c.
APRICOTS, per tin..... 20c.
SLICED PEACHES, per tin..... 15c.
ROLLED OATS, per pkg..... 10c.

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KLONDIKE....

OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
WHOLESALE GROCERS

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, etc. We have had large experience as to what goods are required, and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76, 78 and 80, Wharf Street, Victoria, B.C.

To The Atlin Lake Gold Fields

We are again in the Field as Outfitters for the Klondike and Atlin Lake Gold Fields.

30 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
RELIABLE GOODS
UNEXCELLLED SERVICE
REASONABLE PRICES

E. J. SAUNDERS & COMPANY

THE AUCTION MART

62 Douglas St.

RALPH CHURTON

Will sell at early date, by order of a gentleman leaving for England, a large quantity of Household Furniture and General Effects.

Atlin Miners

What you need is Good

Pocket and Sheath Knives, Compasses, Mining Glasses, Gold Bags, Magats, Camping Cutlery, Belts, Hair Clippers and Shears, etc. at.

Fox's, 78 Gov't St.

HO! FOR THE GOLD FIELDS.

V. Y. I. CO.

Owners of Lake Bennett Sawmills.
Manufacturers of lumber of all descriptions. Traders and Freighters
Builders of Boats and Barges.

THROUGH RATES given from any city on the Coast to all points on the upper Yukon river. Goods shipped now can be stored in the company's warehouse at Bennett until opening of navigation. For further particulars call or address

The Victoria-Yukon Trading Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.

...CLUB...

Chewing Tobacco

— IN —

7s, 3s and 12s

For Prices Apply to

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Wholesale Grocers

SOLE AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA

Dairy Chop

Is King for increasing the flow of milk.

Very cheap. Manufactured by.....

THE BRACKMAN & KER MILLING CO., Ltd

THE KING OF ALL COFFEES

ASK FOR
Chase & Sanborn's Seal Brand

Coffee, in 1 or 2-lb. Tins. All Grocers Keep It.

Sterling Silver Waltham Watches \$6.50
FULLY GUARANTEED

J. WENGER, 90 Gov't St.

R. P. RITHET & COMP'

LIMITED.

Seagram's Whiskey.
"Thistle Blend" Scotch.
Thorne's "H.M." Scotch.
Bonniot Three ★★ Brandy

COLUMBIA FLOURING MILLS CO.

HUNGARIAN, ★★ STRONG BAKERS

CITY AUCTION MART

133 Government St., cor. Pandora St.

W. JONES

CITY AUCTIONEER,
Pays the highest cash prices for Furniture or Job Stock at any time.

Conducts auction sales at any time, either outside or at his spacious rooms; always keeps faith with the public, and is here to stay.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 420.
---J. E. PAINTER---

Wood cut to any required length by electrical machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

Truck and dray work done. Office 25 Cormorant street; residence, 17 Pine street, Victoria West, Victoria.

PRELIMINARY.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer

Is instructed to remove to salerooms, 77, 79 and 81 Douglas street, and sell

ON AN EARLY DATE

Elegant and Costly Furniture.

Contents of a 16-Roomed House.

Particulars and date will shortly be announced.

W. T. HARDAKER, Auctioneer.

WANTED—Apprentice. Apply to Challoner & Mitchell, Jewellers, Government st.

Open To-day

Our Stock and Share Board Room

Is now open.
Chicago wheat quotations every 10 minutes.

Sugar and Tobacco quotations every 15 minutes.

New York stock quotations every 15 minutes.

MINING SHARES

Quotations every few hours from Rossland, Spokane, and Toronto.

WE WILL PAY

Athabasca 27 40cts

For 1,000 Rambler-Cariboo 15cts

For 1,000 Dardanelles 15cts

For 500 Noble Five 16 1/4 cts

FOR SALE

1,000 Iron Colt 11 1/2 cts

3,000 Georgia 2 cts

And all B. C. stocks.

IT IS EASY

to advise clients to buy stocks when they have advised us, and we have not done this, we have advised you to buy Dardanelles, Noble Five and Rambler-Cariboo when they were half their present price. We had good reason to do so and we expect to see Dardanelles 30cts, Noble Five 25cts, and Rambler 45 cts, within 30 days. We have the best reason for this.

GUTHBERT & GOMP'

THE BROKERS,

15 and 17 Trouse Ave. Telephone 683.

SCANDALOUS IF TRUE.

Westminster Council Said to Be Holding Fire Relief Fund for Municipal Purposes.

Families Allowed to Go Hungry With Twenty-One Thousand Dollars Left.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Vancouver, Jan. 26.—The scandal over the fire relief fund of Westminster, mentioned in the press periodically for the past month, has reached the stage where some of the Westminster citizens have invited the outside press to take it up.

There is \$21,000 in the hands of the relief committee, while families are in absolute want, the money being held by those who have brought on the deadlock to be applied to public improvements instead of charity. The city council, it is claimed, tried to engineer the balance into their own hands and the opinion is freely expressed by citizens that this amount will be spent on the streets, although given in the name of charity by people all over Canada and although \$80,000 in taxes is still collectable.

When the council failed to get the money for the relief committee the mayor refused to sign any more checks for relief.

The council are standing by their contention, which they claim is backed by Mr. Bodwell of Victoria, that the city council alone are directly responsible for the money, the relief committee having no legal standing. Five members of the council are members of the relief committee.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25c. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

MINING SHARES

Stock Quotations.

3,000 Rambler - - - 27

4,000 Dardanelles - - 16 1/2

5,000 Van Anda - - 3 1/2

5,000 Georgia - - - 2

1,500 Noble Five - - 17

1,000 Iron Colt - - 11

Watch

Rambler and Noble Five.

WANTED

Crow's Nest Coal Co. shares

A. W. More & Co.,

Stock Brokers,

86 Government Street.

TO THE ELECTORS

OF THE VICTORIA CITY ELECTORAL

DISTRICT.

GENTLEMEN:—

We again ask your votes and influence. We were returned by large majorities in July last and we ask a renewal of that confidence then expressed. We stand for Constitutional and Responsible Government and are opposed to Personal Government and the Invasion upon the rights of the people by the unwarranted dismissal of the late Ministry and packing the Legislative Assembly. The development of the natural resources of the Province will ever be a matter of first importance with us. We are opposed to all legislation which excludes capital. We are opposed to the dissemination of views that engender sectional feeling between the Mainland and the Island, but we will oppose any redistribution measure introduced by the Government that has as its object the weakening of the Island voice in the government of the Province.

The declared policy of the Government to reduce the representation of this constituency and that of others on the Island will have our vigorous opposition.

A progressive railway policy will always have our support and advocacy.

J. H. TURNER, RICH'D. HALL, A. E. McPHILLIPS.

ASSAY OFFICE.

BROUGHTON STREET.

W. J. R. Cowell, B.A., F.G.S., assays to the banks, Assays on all kinds of ores.

Gold dust melted, assayed and purchased for cash at its full value.

APPLIES. APPLES. APPLES—from \$1.00 per box, all repacked, and in fine condition. Sylvester Feed Co., Ltd., City Market, Tel. 418.

REDUCED PRICE.—For want of room we will sell a certain amount of feed and potatoes at a reduction. Hartman & Co., 73 Yates street.

CANADIAN DEATH ROLL.

Battleford's Land Registrar—Pioneers of Windsor and Guelph—Ex-Mayor of Halifax.

Winnipeg, Jan. 26.—W. J. Scott, land registrar at Battleford, and brother of the present secretary of state for Canada, died at Battleford at 4 o'clock this morning, quite unexpectedly. Mr. Scott returned from a trip to Ottawa only last Tuesday.

J. Haslam Green, collector for a lumbering firm, dropped dead last night.

Windsor, Jan. 26.—Alex. Marentette, aged 75, who belonged to one of the oldest families on the Canadian frontier, died here yesterday on the same lot on which he was born.

Chatham, Jan. 26.—Jerry McCarthy, one of Chatham's well-known citizens, dropped dead yesterday.

Guelph, Jan. 26.—Dr. George S. Herod, the oldest physician in the city, died of pneumonia, after a

FLOGGED BY COSSACKS

VANCOUVER AND VICINITY.
Waterworks Extension Loan — Leander Coming Back—Matrimonial.

Vancouver, Jan. 26.—(Special)—On Thursday next the citizens of Vancouver will vote on a by-law to raise \$1,000 for the extension of the water system, by laying an additional main from the dam to the Narrows.

P. D. Hobbs has been appointed assistant master mechanic of the Pacific division of the C.P.R.

"The Mikado," produced by the Grau opera company was pronounced the best of their productions to date.

H.M.S. Leander has sailed back to Esquimalt and will sail to-day.

Mr. H. T. Shelton, known among his large circle of intimate friends in Vancouver as "Major" was uniting in marriage yesterday at Seattle to Mrs. Gladys E. Waller. They will make their home in Vancouver on their return from the honeymoon.

ABANDONS THE CAUSE.

Guelph, Jan. 26.—(Special)—At a Young Liberal club banquet last night, Solicitor General Fitzpatrick referred to the Manitoba school question, and said that while he wanted to have his fellow Catholics enjoy the same measure of liberty that he would give to men of other creeds, still he thought it would be idle under existing circumstances to have attempted to take Manitoba by the throat, as it was attempted to do, and it was idle for them to have any hope that the result of any such attempt would have been beneficial to the minority in Manitoba.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COAL.

United States Official Tests Show Its Superiority Over All Competing Supplies.

United States government tests have been made during the past year of coal from many states and from British Columbia, New South Wales, Scotland and Wales. Comparisons are made with the heating capacity of a cord of standard oak wood. According to these tests, the numbers of pounds of coal required to generate the quantity of heat in a cord of oak wood are stated in the following table:

Huntington, Arkansas (lump)	1,739
Arkansas (mine run)	1,765
Dalaware & Lakewanna (anthracite)	1,811
Kansas	2,165
Tennessee	2,188
Alabama	2,210
British Columbia	2,229
South Dakota	2,229
Leavenworth, Kansas	2,307
Canon City, Colorado	2,323
Rock Springs, Wyoming	2,401
New South Wales	2,593
Utah	2,639
New Mexico	2,652
India	2,698
Montana	2,722
Scotland	3,024
Washington	3,267
Wyoming	3,454
North Wales	3,487

It will be seen that the coal from British Columbia is much above average, being exceeded by that from some Eastern points, but far superior to coal brought from New South Wales, from Scotland and from North Wales, as well, of course, as to that from the neighboring mines of Washington state.

MR. HELMCKEN SAYS NO.

He Will Move That the House Decline to Repeal the Labor Regulation Act.

Mr. Helmcken has given notice of a resolution which comes out pretty strong on the subject of provincial rights in that it calls upon the legislature to refuse to adopt the recommendation of the Dominion government to repeal the Labor Regulation act. This resolution reads as follows:

"Whereas a bill intituled 'An act relating to the employment of Chinese and Japanese persons on works carried on under franchises granted by private acts,' was passed by the assembly of the province of British Columbia, which said bill was reserved for the pleasure of His Excellency-in-Council by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of this province; and whereas the said act was duly considered by the honorable minister of justice for the Dominion of Canada, who by his report dated 15th October, 1897, was not prepared to recommend that the said bill should come into effect by reason of any action on the part of His Excellency the Governor-General; and whereas the legislative assembly of this province passed an act identical in terms with the said act of 1897, which act is known as the 'Labour regulation act, 1898,' and whereas the Emperor of Japan has protested against the said act to the government of Great Britain, which said protest has been forwarded to the Governor-General of Canada for consideration; and whereas in and by a report of the committee of the honorable Privy Council, approved by His Excellency on the 17th December, 1898, it is suggested that the provincial government might be prepared to recommend the repeal of the said act; and whereas under and by virtue of the terms of the 'British North America act,' the said province has exclusive authority to deal, inter alia, with property and civil rights in the province; therefore be it resolved, that as the said act is conceived to be in the best interests of this province, this house is not prepared to pass an act to repeal the same."

PERILS OF THE GLACIER.

A Number of Men Frozen Coming Out From Copper River.

The Cottage City, which left Skagway on January 20, reached Victoria early this morning, bringing a batch of some 25 miners from the Copper river and a mingled tale of gold finds, hard luck and death on the Valdez glacier. W. C. Bruce, an old Hamlin man, but now of Tacoma, came out with his partner, Heber Smith, of Chicago. He reports that some 4,000 men spent the season on Copper river, and coming out in the middle of November over the Valdez glacier, quite a number of deaths occurred from men being frozen to death. Among these were Harry Cohen, formerly a New York jeweller, who with nine companions started for the coast, and, overcome by weakness, succumbed to the cold. Another one of his companions, named Smith, tried to get to the coast, but died from his injuries. Another young man, whose name could not be learned, froze to death, and a Hungarian, George Poltovitch, who came on the Cottage City, lost part of each foot from frost-bites.

WAR INSURANCE.

Marine Underwriters Announce a New Agreement on the Subject.

London, Jan. 26.—At a general meeting of Lloyds' to-day a resolution was adopted that henceforth policies or agreements of insurance upon vessels or cargoes shall be deemed and warranted free from capture, seizure and detention and the consequences thereof or from any attempt therat, piracy excepted, and that they shall also be free from all consequences of hostilities, whether before or after a declaration of war, unless a provision to the contrary is contained in the agreement and signed by the underwriters. It was further resolved that the resolution passed at the meeting on June 16, 1898, dealing with the matter of war risks be rescinded.

INGERSOLL'S NEW LIGHT.

He Realizes the Necessity for a Place of Future Punishment.

Carlinville, Ill., Jan. 26.—Col. Robt. G. Ingorsell lectured here at the opera house last night. Just before he appeared his manager informed him that Manager Prauke of the opera house had disappeared with all the receipts except those from the box office and reserved seats. The Colonel proceeded with his lecture, but remarked: "If there is no hell there should be one."

ODD FELLOWS' HALL BURNED.

Kingston Lodge Suffer the Loss of a Splendid Building.

Kingston, Jan. 26.—(Special)—The Odd Fellows' hall was burned last night. It was an immense structure, built in 1891, and was one of the highest in the city.

The bottom flat was occupied by Ooley Bros., grocers, whose stock is a total loss. The second floor was occupied by the Dominion Business College and the Odd Fellows' Relief Association. The third floor was occupied by the A.O.U.W. and other fraternal societies, who lose everything.

The building was erected by a syndicate of Odd Fellows, but was afterwards taken over by Kingston Lodge. It cost \$35,000 and was insured for \$20,000. Kingston Lodge of Odd Fellows, one of the oldest in Canada, has lost all its valuable records, documents and beautiful room furnishings.

PERSONAL.

Miss Barbara Keast, who is taking a course in practical nursing at the Sisters hospital, Portland, is spending a fortnight with her parents here, having arrived on Wednesday evening.

Mayor Bate and E. M. Yarwood, barrister, of Nanaimo, are guests at the Dr. May-Stanley of Skagway, is spending a few days in the city.

G. H. Jones, who for many years has been connected with the Hudson's Bay Company's store of this city, left for Kamloops yesterday morning to fill an advanced position. Prior to his departure he was presented with a gold locket and chain by his wife, a former Miss Standish and Gillespie, of Seattle, general agent in the Pacific Northwest for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is at the Dr. May-Stanley.

A Musical Evening.—A full house and a delightful programme were in evidence at this evening's concert in the A. O. U. W. hall given by the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church. A number of very effective tableaux were shown: Miss Loewen, the Misses Lagrue, Miss Pemberton, Mrs. Pemberton and Dr. Robertson sang; Mrs. E. A. Tomkinson recited very nicely, and Mr. W. H. Norris and his son gave a flute duet.

A Successful Entertainment.—The entertainment given under the direction of the ladies of the Reformed Episcopal church in the A.O.U.W. hall last evening drew an audience only limited by the capacity of the hall. It was a complete success in every way. A fuller notice will be given in our Sunday musical column.

SPAIN TAKES REVENGE

Her Military Commanders to Be Punished for Their Surrender to Americans.

Court Martial Practically Declares That They Should Have Fought to the Death.

By Associated Press.

Madrid, Jan. 26.—The cabinet met this afternoon under the presidency of the Queen Regent. The absence of Gen. Correa, the minister of war, was much commented upon, and is believed to have been connected with a decision not yet divulged, reached by the supreme military tribunal relative to General Jaundene, the Spanish commander, who capitulated at Manila and who has been in prison since yesterday, and General Toral, who capitulated at Santiago de Cuba, and who is absent from Madrid.

The Premier, Senor Sagasta, outlined the government's intentions relative to the peace treaty. He said that information received by the minister of foreign affairs had created the impression that President McKinley feared the treaty would be defeated in the senate and apprehended an obstinate resistance upon the part of the Philippine insurgents against the Americans who desire to deprive them of independence and base the Spanish government, which are sufficient reasons for the triumphs of the anti-annexationists in the senate. Therefore the Premier insisted that the convention of the cortes should no longer be delayed.

The cabinet met again this evening, Senor Sagasta presiding. It appears that the evidence before the court martial showed that General Jaundene had sufficient ammunition and food to have enabled him to resist longer. The court ordered his arrest, whereupon he surrendered himself attired in civilian dress and accompanied by his son and several members of his staff.

Gen. Macpherson followed, but beyond giving a dissertation on the so-called "secret ballot" said nothing worthy of remark.

Mr. R. Smith had just started to address the meeting when a short speech took place, which proved most interesting to the audience. When it was over Mr. Smith went at length into the details of the Alfonso election and wound up with a plea for support for the government ticket.

Mr. Higgins then made a short address, in the course of which he again put forward the Cassiar railway bill as the cause for his recession from the ranks of the present opposition.

In the motion of Mr. Trahey, a resolution was adopted endorsing the candidature of Messrs. Greyson, Stewart and Patterson, and the proceedings then closed.

It is understood that at the cabinet meeting this evening Senor Capsidopon, minister of the interior, proposed that the suspension of the constitutional guarantee should now cease.

THE GOVERNMENT CANDIDATES

Dr. McKechnie Denies Report of Intended Sacrifice of the New Magistrate.

The few citizens who attended the meeting in South Park school last evening to listen to addresses in the interests of the government candidates were treated to at least one new statement.

This was when the chairman, Mr. A. L. Belyea, in attempting to clinch an argument advanced by Hon. Dr. McKechnie, one of the speakers, remarked that the late Hon. Theodore Davie had passed an act similar to the election petition bill "in order to seat a supporter"—the fact being, as most of the audience knew, that Mr. Davie's bill gave the seat to Mr. Prentice, who was then one of his most active opponents.

Mr. Paterson was the first candidate to take the platform, and he proceeded to make the usual appeal to the cupidity of the voters by depicting the great chances in store for them if they only elected those who had the ear of Mr. Martin.

If supporters of the powers that be were elected in Victoria, Mr. Paterson pointed out how absurd it would be to think that Mr. Martin would take away even one representative from the city.

Hon. Dr. McKechnie followed, and in a plain, matter-of-fact manner proceeded to read the act of 1895 by which the then premier gave to a political opponent, Mr. Prentice, who is the same gentleman, the doctor explained, who was somewhat in evidence in the iniquitous bill (to use his own words) introduced by Mr. Martin. These two acts—that of 1895 and the iniquitous Martin bill, were precisely similar—with slight differences, principal among which, it may be explained, are the fact that the act of 1895 was passed with the consent of Mr. Prentice's opponent, who had no expectation of gaining the seat except at a new election, which could not be held in time for that session; while, the present iniquitous act gives a seat to Mr. Prentice that his opponent expected to be awarded by the courts in a few days. But these little differences the doctor did not choose to dwell upon; however, the speaker did say that in 1895 Mr. Prentice felt so insecure in his seat that he offered to resign if allowed to retain it for the one session.

The Alien Labor bill was incidentally referred to, but little was said on this head, doubtless in consideration of the feelings of the patrons of the Doctor at Nanaimo, upon whose works scores of Chinamen are constantly at work.

In speaking of the independence of Parliament act, Dr. McKechnie read from the public accounts of last year the names of several firms which had received moneys from the government, notably R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., who are like the News-Advertiser Publishing Co., of Vancouver, an incorporated concern, and although Mr. R. P. Rithet was at that time a member of the house, there can scarcely be any more objection to that than to the presence of Hon. F. C. Cotton as one of the Doctor's colleagues. Two or three other similar cases cited seemed to be equally irrelevant.

The most interesting feature of Dr. McKechnie's address was his reference to a report that has been in circulation for nearly a week that Attorney-General Martin, in consequence of representations by his friends as to the course of his recent appointee as police magistrate in Victoria, intends to make another summary change in that office. This story has been given with much detail, in effect that Mr. Martin has definitely promised as the reward for support of his candidate that Mr. Hall would be sacrificed. Dr. McKechnie said he had interviewed the Attorney-General on this subject, and Mr. Martin said it was not his intention to interfere with Mr. Hall in any way.

Col. Gregory followed Dr. McKechnie and stated that he, too, had been delving into the public accounts, and had found

Turner, Beeton & Co.'s name appeared as much as three times, or rather twice, and once, he thought, in somebody else's name. At the same time, he was compelled to admit that it did look ridiculous to suggest a man for selling a box of cartridges to the government.

The chairman then introduced Mr. G. H. Jones, who for many years has been connected with the Hudson's Bay Company's store of this city, left for Kamloops yesterday morning to fill an advanced position. Prior to his departure he was presented with a gold locket and chain by his wife, a former Miss Standish and Gillespie, of Seattle, general agent in the Pacific Northwest for the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, is at the Dr. May-Stanley.

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Deane, who was, he explained, "one of the two who occupy their seats by reason of the new act."

The meeting was a very quiet and orderly one, and was "let out" at an early hour, the two or three dozen who had been in attendance at the opening gradually dwindling until the close.

AT VICTORIA WEST.

The government meeting at Semple's hall was slightly attended, about 100 people being present—when Mr. Orlando Warner took the chair. He was supported on the platform by such notables as Martin, Moses, Ralph Smith, M.P.P.; R. Macpherson, M.P.P., and Dr. Lewis Hall.

Mr. Stewart was the first speaker, and at once proceeded to attack the railway policy of the late government. His main indictment was that Turner planned to build the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway.

Dr. Lewis Hall spoke on matters connected with education; and at the risk of offending Attorney-General Martin, who claimed this province to be a "free state" from the C.P.R., the Doctor somewhat facetiously accused Col. Barker of being so tied up with the C.P.R. that he is not a free agent.

At this stage the chairman pointed out that there was plenty of room in front of the hall and asked the audience to come up to the front in order to greet the Hon. Joseph Martin.

The Attorney-General went through the address of the opposition candidate as published in the paper, and failed to make any point, confining himself mainly to stating that the present government had been so busy with intended legislation that they had not had time to discover the irregularities of the Turner government.

If the people of Victoria did not feel like voting for the then government it did not indicate that it would be better for them not to vote at all. How could Victoria expect any recognition from the government if the opposition were sustained?

As regards the railroads, he said that the Dominion government in Manitoba and the Dominion government attempt to dislodge the Alton Park Miners Act.

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VICTORIA WEST ALSO

Big Meeting in Fairall's Hall Endorses the Three Opposition Candidates.

Mr. Gordon Hunter Has Something to Say About Mr. Joseph Martin.

In striking contrast to the meeting held at Fairall's hall, Victoria West on Tuesday evening was the one held there last evening by the opposition. And this, too, in spite of the strenuous efforts of the government party to draw the crowd from the opposition meeting. In the first place they announced a meeting to be held in Semple's hall, a few blocks away, putting up their great drawing cards, Joseph Martin and Ralph Smith. Their meeting was extensively advertised by means of dodgers and emissaries went around announcing that the opposition meeting had been postponed, but even this could not keep the people away and Fairall's hall was well filled, there being at least four times as many as were present at the government meeting on Tuesday evening.

And otherwise the meeting was a most successful one. The three candidates, Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips, were most enthusiastically received, and at the close the meeting protested by resolution against the unconstitutional methods of the Semlin-Martin government and endorsed the candidacy of Messrs. Turner, Hall and McPhillips.

Mr. R. J. Russell, the pioneer of Victoria West, was voted to the chair, and in a few opening remarks referred to the victory of July last and asked that the three opposition candidates be re-elected. He first called on Mr. Hall, who, he said, was a fit and proper person to represent the city in the legislature.

Mr. Hall felt pleasure in speaking to the electors of Victoria West as he felt confident that the people of that district were with the opposition candidates in their campaign. (Applause.) He explained why he had resigned and repeated that he was in favor of a progressive policy and would support a government that carried on the affairs of the province in a businesslike manner. He was also strongly in favor of the removal of the Songhees reserve, the maintenance of a free school system, the exclusion of Chinese and Japanese and other legislation in favor of the workingmen. As a business man in Victoria for years he had been an employer of many workingmen, and as a sign that he treated them well they always wished to return to his employ each year. (Applause.) The present government claimed to be a government for workingmen but what had they done to prove this? Take the grounds at the parliament buildings. They were a disgrace to the government and buildings, aye to the mud flats. There were a few men working there but the government, to save a few dollars, had discharged them. To save \$4 more they neglected to send a couple of men up to the roof of the parliament buildings after the recent snow storm and as a consequence when the thaw came the water got under the states and did several hundred dollars' worth of damage.

Liberals were being asked to vote for the government candidates on the ground that the present government was a Liberal government. He did not believe the time had arrived for dividing the parties on federal lines, but could not see how they could make a Liberal government out of the party in power. Premier Semlin was a Conservative and Mr. Cotton a Tory of the old school, whose paper, the News-Advertiser, had abused the Liberals more than any paper in British Columbia. As a matter of fact the Semlin government was a hybrid government of expediency. They were not manly enough to give the Turner government the credit for the advance of the province but they blamed them for the ills. Victorians should stand by the men who stood by Victoria.

The opposition candidates, continued Mr. Hall, appreciated the efforts of the residents of Victoria West to re-elect them. The government claimed to have everybody with them, the workingmen, those who don't have to work and those who do not want to work. The two latter classes could look after themselves and he wanted the workingmen to look after themselves. He believed that the people would prefer to place the affairs of the province in the hands of the business men of the province in preference to a man who was not known to the people—a man who came from a province where he could not get along with the electorate. (Applause.)

Mr. Turner received a very hearty reception. Every effort was being made, he said, to down the opposition candidates but he believed that Victoria would stand with them and send back to parliament the same solid four. (Applause.) The Times of last evening had very kindly said that the meeting at the Victoria theatre was a full one but they made one false statement when they said that 200 people left the theatre while he was speaking. That was absolutely false, as those who were present could testify. He also saw by the Times that Mr. Paterson had stated at Spring Ridge that he knew nothing about the constitution and cared nothing about it. That was a strange thing to say to a British audience. The people had fought for that constitution and a man who made such a statement as Mr. Paterson made must think that the people of Victoria were degraded. The British Imperialism to which Admiral Dewey credited the great civilization of the world, had risen on that constitution. It was not the Imperialism of the Czar of Russia, the Emperor of Germany or of Joe Martin, but an Imperialism founded on constitutional rights, those rights that had been so ruthlessly trampled on last summer. The government made no attempt to defend the subversion of constitutional rights, in fact Mr. Paterson said he did not care for the constitution. A bad precedent had been established and British Columbia would suffer for it. Mr. Paterson had further said that the late government's majority having been reduced it was right that they should be dismissed. Such action was not constitutional. When the Walke government was defeated at the polls in 1882 the Lieutenant-Governor did not dismiss them on hearsay; he waited until it was shown in the legislature that they were not in the majority and allowed them to resign. That was what the Lieutenant-Governor should have done in his case last summer. The Lieutenant-Governor had no right to presume that the people had declared against him. (Applause.)

After passing over the constitution Mr. Paterson said the late government's railway policy was a failure. As was well known, said Mr. Turner, a number of railways were built under the late government's policy, railways which had brought about the development of many

rich mines. There were the Nelson & Fort Sheppard, Nakusp & Spotswood, Kaslo & Slocan and other lines of railway in Kootenay which had been built through the efforts of the late government. They had been subsidized certainly, but they opened up a country that contributed liberally to the revenue of the provinces. Then there was the Shuswap & Okanagan railway, which had opened up a rich agricultural district, and the railway in to the Boundary Creek country, which according to the speech from the throne going to do so much for that section. The construction of that railway was brought about by the late government. In passing he would like to refer to an incident in connection with that railway. When in New York a few months ago he had met Mr. Mackenzie of the firm of Mackenzie & Mann. That gentleman showed him two telegrams which he had received from the present government in which it was stated that the charter for the railway from Penticton was not legal and that work must be stopped. Mr. Mackenzie declined to stop work, holding that the charter was legal and contended that no government could refuse to pay him the subsidy if he carried out the terms of the contract. Mr. Turner did not know whether work was still going on or that road.

He had also been attacked by Mr. Paterson in respect to the British Pacific railway. As was known he had declined to agree to a grant of \$224,000 a year for twenty-five years to build that road but he had proposed a compromise which had been accepted and had been placed before the London capitalists. A grant of \$4,000 a mile had been offered for the building of a section of the line and although it took a long while to get capital to take up a scheme of the kind the time would come when the railway would be built. (Applause.) Mr. Turner referred to the insult thrown out to Mr. Bodwell by the Attorney-General, when the latter referred to the British Pacific as a bogus scheme. Mr. Bodwell, too, had referred to the late government's railway policy as an extravagant one, whereas he only a very short time ago strongly urged the late government to grant \$224,000 a year for that one road.

At Spring Ridge Col. Gregory had said

that the government did not intend to cut down the representation of the Island. Mr. Sword who was sent to Cowichan by the government to oppose Mr. Robertson distinctly said that Vancouver Island was over-represented and the supporters of the present government had

for years been crying out for the reduction of the representation of the Island.

It was strange that they should deny just as an election was coming on that it was the intention to reduce the representation. Victoria must stand up for herself and the constitutional rights of the whole province by returning the three opposition candidates. (Applause.)

Mr. Turner referred to the increase in the revenue by nearly a million dollars during the last twelve years, an increase brought about by the development works inaugurated and carried out by the late government, and then returned to Col. Gregory's Spring Ridge speech. In that speech Col. Gregory had said that he (Mr. Turner) sent a false telegram to Nelson in regard to the tax on coal. That was not true. He had received a telegram from Nelson asking if there was a tax on coal. He replied that the statute provided for a tax of five cents a ton on coal. He could not send any other answer, as the one he had sent was correct. The tax, however, had never been levied on mine output before the passage of the act. Some said that the tax was not levied on account of the Dunsmonds. It was on account of the New Vancouver Coal Company, not on account of the Dunsmonds that the tax was not levied. The New Vancouver Coal Company had been paying very small dividends and if the tax had been levied on them it would have abolished the dividends altogether. That is why it was not levied. Any mines opened up since the passage of the act were subject to the tax.

Mr. Turner explained very fully the "blank warrant" question, which was referred to by the Lieutenant-Governor in the correspondence on the dismissal. The Lieutenant-Governor had objected to some warrants sent to him for signature—warrants for money for necessary public works, for which the legislature had passed appropriations. After they had been explained to the Lieutenant-Governor, he seemed to arrive at the conclusion that they were all right, but it was not necessary for him to sign them. Mr. Eberts pointed out that it was necessary for him to sign all warrants, and the ministers urged him to sign them. Then the Lieutenant-Governor asked him to resign, but he refused to do so. At first the Lieutenant-Governor said the people had declared against the government, and when he said that that was not so, he threw out hints about blank warrants. It was a most despicable thing to do. (Applause.) The Lieutenant-Governor had always said that he had confidence in him as premier, and pretended to be his friend, and then to do such a scandalous thing as to hint—not openly state—that there was something wrong in connection with the warrants. Mr. Turner explained the system followed in regard to the issue of warrants, pointing out that they were prepared by the deputy treasurer, and that the Lieutenant-Governor signed the sheet on which the total was, so that if there were a hundred blanks in the bundle they would be useless.

The party in power, said Mr. Turner, claimed to be the party for the workingman, but there was not a word of it to show that they were going to do anything for the working men. Mr. Turner referred to the legislation passed by the present government, and what they proposed to do, particularly in respect to the mortgage tax. The government in moving to remove this tax was told about it in a businesslike way. The government, by the late government, who had a commission appointed to enquire into the question of the tax. Nearly \$700 had been spent out of the \$1,000 voted for the commission, but the government had not paid it. The bill just passed was bogus. There was no justification for it for purchasers of claims. It would not be safe for a Canadian to purchase a claim before first inquiring into the records and then into the pedigree of the vendor, for how could the purchaser tell that the vendor was not a British subject. The bill had simply passed to throw difficulties in the way of the Canadian ministers who are negotiating a treaty at Washington because Mr. Joseph Martin had a grudge against some of those ministers. (Applause.)

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rich mines. The speaker asked the people not to be misled by the cry of the government that they would have a majority without representation from Victoria. There was no such thing. There was to be an election in North East Kootenay, and in Nelson, and after the session Messrs. Stoddart and Martin would be given their seats, and then there would be a change of government. (Applause.) Besides, the action of Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese, while strongly opposed to Oriental labor, Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the exclusion of it was entirely a federal question. In 1855 the Smythe government had passed a law to exclude Chinese, and it had been allowed to stand. (Applause.) Besides, the action of Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the exclusion of the Chinese and Japanese, while strongly opposed to Oriental labor, Mr. McPhillips pointed out that the exclusion of it was entirely a federal question. 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**For Constitutional and
Responsible Government**
AND AGAINST
PERSONAL GOVERNMENT.

The ballots will read and should be marked by 75 per cent. of the voters as follows:

Gregory	
Hall	X
McPhillips	X
Paterson	
Stewart	
Turner	X

FRIENDS OF LABOR.

The present government is posing as the friend of labor. It bases its claim upon two pieces of legislation. One of these is the act prohibiting aliens from owning placer mines; the other is Mr. Macpherson's bill to exclude all contract labor from the province. They have promised to do some wonderful things in connection with coal mining, but as yet their policy in this respect is in the clouds. So far as the act relating to placer mines are concerned, it is quite premature to say that this is for the benefit of labor. Its immediate effect will be rather to reduce the demand for labor, because it will tend to restrict the influx of miners and hence render the development of Northern British Columbia placer fields less rapid than it would otherwise be. The immediate result will be that there will be less work for laborers in that part of the province. What the ultimate effect upon the labor market will be, no one can foretell. As to Mr. Macpherson's bill, it is not a government measure, and the chances of its being allowed to remain on the statute book, if it gets there, are problematical. But whatever may be its fate, it is not a party measure, and the government is not entitled to the least credit for it. It will be time enough to discuss the promised legislation in regard to coal mines when we know what it is.

Who are the true friends of labor? Is it the man who works chiefly with his mouth, and forces himself to the front by his success in persuading workingmen that they have grievances, which he is able to redress? We do not think any sensible workingman will say that such a person is his friend. Is it the man who holds up glittering prospects in the way of legislation, which, like Dead Sea fruit, turns to ashes, when the workingmen endeavor to grasp it? We think not. The friend of labor is the man who gives labor employment at remunerative wages. He may do this either by investing his own capital or energy, or both, and employing people to work for him; or he may do it by inaugurating such a public policy in the country that others will give men employment. Last summer the contractors on the Crow's Nest Pass railway and the Columbia & Western were advertising for all the men they could get. No man, fit to handle a pick or shovel, applying for work, was turned away. Was this a good thing for labor? Will any man say that it was not? Will there not be a universal expression from every workingman in the province that it was a most excellent thing for labor? It may be that Victoria did not feel the effect to any special degree, but Kootenay did, and the workingmen of Victoria are not going to object to legislation because they are not directly benefited. But what has followed railway construction? Has not town after town been built up, and does not this give employment for carpenters, bricklayers, masons, brickmakers and laborers of all kinds?

Now we put this question to the workingmen of Victoria: Who were the true friends of labor, the government whose policy made this railway construction possible, or the so-called champions of labor who opposed this policy at every step, and called upon the people of the province to vote down the government because of it?

The policy of the late government contemplated railway construction and other public improvements in all parts of the province. If these things had gone on, would not it have been an excellent thing for the workingmen of British Columbia? And yet every project has been arrested by this party, which now claims support because it is the true and only friend of labor. We are going to keep the Japanese out of the country, they say, if the Imperial government will alter its policy and permit us to do so. Very well; but they are also legislating and administering affairs so that capital and enterprise will be kept out of the country. Is this the way to befriend labor?

There are those who look upon every employer of labor as its natural enemy,

who imagine that every capitalist would, if he could, reduce workingmen to the condition of serfdom. There never was a greater mistake. There never was anything so calculated to make enmity where there should be nothing but friendship. It is the interest of capital that labor should be well paid, because well-paid laborers are larger consumers than those who are underpaid, and the great profit to capital is in the production of articles not strictly necessary. Keep people at slave wages, and they will live like slaves; pay them as free men should be paid, and they will live like free men should. This is the true relation between capital and labor, and if agitators would take the trouble to learn the facts they would have to admit it.

ALIEN PROSPECTORS.

One of the leading business houses of the city has received the following letter from an Arizona correspondent:

With the repeal of the free miners' certificate act, what law do they enact to take the place of it? Can an American citizen go into B.C. and prospect, and if so, upon what terms? I, with others here, had arranged to go to that country in March, but now wish to know what their mining laws are before we go.

Owing to the general language employed in framing the act passed during the present session, people may be misled by it as to its meaning. It applies to placer mines only. The section which gives everybody a right to take out a free miner's certificate and prospect for mineral is left unrepeatable.

Answering the question propounded by the Arizona gentleman, it may be said that an American citizen has a right to come to British Columbia and take out a free miner's certificate, under which he will have full liberty to prospect for mineral of any kind, but he may not record claims for placer mines. The effect of the recent enactment is not to alter the position of alien miners as regards anything else but placers. They can discover, develop and own lode mines of gold, silver, copper or any other mineral, just as they could before the act was introduced.

What edits the News-Advertiser?

Francis L. Carter-Cotton, Finance Minister in the Semlin-Martin administration.

What, under these circumstances, is the duty of every patriotic citizen?

To return to the legislature only those men, who will stand for the maintenance of responsible government, against personal government.

Who are they in the Victoria contest?

Turner, Hall and McPhillips.

Are these men pledged to uphold responsible government?

Yes; they are pledged to stand up for the government of the people for the people.

WHAT VICTORIA IS ASKED TO ENDORSE.

The introduction of personal government into British Columbia, as illustrated:

1. By the dismissal of a ministry by the Lieutenant-Governor without the reasons being stated to the legislature.

2. By the perversions of the Crown Lands act so as to compel every business man contemplating the purchase of land or lumber to inform the government of the nature of his plans, when the government may compel him to abandon them if they interfere with the plans of any of their friends.

3. By taking the right to themselves to say what companies shall engage in hydraulic mining, and to cancel any permission granted, whenever it suits their sweet will.

4. By directing coroners and other officers, having discretionary powers vested in them by law, to surrender their discretion to the Attorney-General.

The prostitution of the powers and dignity of the legislature:

1. By legislating members into their seats.

2. By permitting a member to sit and vote to seat himself in the house.

The disregard of the principles of responsible government:

1. By the omission of the government to accept the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's action.

2. By departing from the constitutional course of first passing the address before bringing down the Lieutenant-Governor to assent to measures.

The dismissal of competent officials without cause.

The sacrifice of the influence of their city by permitting its awed enemies to remain in office.

The interruption of the prosperity of the province:

1. By the stoppage of railway construction.

2. By the stopping of the general policy of development to which the late government was committed.

3. By the adoption of legislation prejudicial to the investment of foreign capital in the country.

The depreciation of the credit of the province by altering the system of finance under which its credit reached the highest point ever attained by any Canadian province.

The scheme of Mr. Joseph Martin to use British Columbia politics as a means of revenging himself upon his Manitoba enemies.

Let the people of Victoria think these matters over. If they do they will lose no time in resolving and in inducing others to resolve to vote for

Turner,

Hall,

McPhillips.

A SHORT CATECHISM.

What is responsible government?

Responsible government is where the affairs of the country are administered by men who are directly responsible to the representatives of the people, and to the people themselves through their representatives.

Is the lieutenant-governor responsible to the representatives of the people?

He is not. He is responsible only to the federal authorities.

Can the lieutenant-governor constitutionally do any act of his own mere nomination?

He can; but he must find ministers who

will assume the responsibility for the act.

Can you give any instances where this rule was laid down?

Instances are many, but two will suffice. In 1783 George III dismissed the Fox ministry and called upon Pitt to form a new ministry. "In taking office, Mr. Pitt, as he was constitutionally bound to do, justified the removal of his predecessors and assumed responsibility for the same. Only by such a course, indeed, was it possible that the conduct of the king could be condemned from a constitutional point of view."

From what is this quotation taken? From Todd's "Parliamentary Government in England."

What is the other case?

The action of Sir Robert Peel, when William IV dismissed the Melbourne ministry in 1834. Sir Robert Peel was out of the country at the time of the dismissal, and the Duke of Wellington administered affairs until he could return and form a ministry. When Parliament met, Sir Robert, in the course of a speech announcing the change of ministry, said: "Having accepted office after these events, I have become constitutionally responsible for them all, as if I myself had advised them."

From what is this quotation?

From the British Hansard.

By virtue of what is this rule observed?

By virtue of the British constitution. Does the British constitution apply to British Columbia?

It does. The British constitution applies to every spot and corner of this realm. Its safeguards are the birthright of every British subject. Its security is the glory of our race. Its maintenance is the duty of every patriot.

Has anyone ever said that the British constitution did not apply to British Columbia?

Yes; the News-Advertiser said that it was absurd to apply the provisions of the British constitution to a colony like British Columbia.

Who edits the News-Advertiser?

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What, under these circumstances, is the duty of every patriotic citizen?

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BRITISH COLUMBIA GETS NOTHING.

The Nova Scotia government wants to get \$1,200,000 from Ottawa in repayment of its grants it has given to railways.

By the Prince Edward Island government some millions are claimed, because since the union Canada has made in the Northwest expenditures that were not contemplated when the island came in.

In both provinces general elections have been held during the past two years, and at these elections it was represented that if the Liberals were successful the claims upon the federal treasury would be met.

The party did succeed, and the money is now called for.

A new proposition is made, as a result of the recent judgment declaring that the provinces own the fisheries.

The Maritime Provinces demand that the federal treasury hand over to them the \$4,500,000 received from the United States for the use of the three-mile limit.

We are to pay dearly for Liberal ascendancy.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

MR. ALEX. HENDERSON.

When the future historian of British Columbia comes to the name of Alexander Henderson, of New Westminster, he will pause for a time and then obliterate it. Mr. Henderson can claim the distinction of having created a new code for the conduct of public men. He ran as an independent supporter of the Turner administration, and as such he was supported by the followers of Mr. Turner in New Westminster. Now he bids forth as a full-fledged supporter of the Joseph Martin administration. This paper cannot be accused of ever having been friendly to Mr. Martin, but we entertain a very high opinion of the Attorney-General to believe for one moment that he views the political somersault of his supporter with anything but contempt. During the recent campaign Mr. Henderson wrote several letters that would read well in print to-day. Oh, for a Cicero to flagellate this Cateline!—Nelson Economist.

ALLEGED HUMOR.

The Kaslo Prospector thinks there should have been some simpler and more sensible way of getting over the difficulty arising out of the small sales to government officials than by requiring members to resign.

There was a much simpler way. In point of fact, and the Colonist wants to go on record as expressing this opinion, there never was any legal necessity for any one of the resignations. But it also wishes to add that it can fully endorse the action of the several members of the opposition in resigning. They did so because they knew they were likely to have any pettifogging shyster of a lawyer begin suit against them for penalties, and no one wants a lawsuit, if he can get out of it honorably.

THE SEALING GIVE-AWAY.

Our Washington commissioners have appealed for a reopening of the Behring sea settlement. They agreed to give our sovereign rights on the Pacific for the value of the schooners, but found the bargain unpopular, and asked the United States to give something more.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

SIXTH ANNUAL DRAWING.

The following are the numbers of the debentures drawn for repayment at par on and after the 15th day of February, next. Interest thereon ceases on the 15th day of February next.

Fifty debentures numbers:

1. 101 . 154 . 233 . 314

2. 102 . 168 . 239 . 351

3. 103 . 167 . 240 . 358

4. 104 . 177 . 261 . 369

5. 105 . 181 . 265 . 381

6. 106 . 182 . 274 . 392

7. 107 . 191 . 285 . 412

8. 108 . 197 . 289 . 417

9. 109 . 212 . 290 . 449

10. 110 . 222 . 291 . 468

11. 111 . 223 . 292 . 469

12. 112 . 224 . 293 . 470

13. 113 . 225 . 294 . 471

14. 114 . 226 . 295 . 472

15. 115 . 227 . 296 . 473

16. 116 . 228 . 297 . 474

17. 117 . 229 . 298 . 475

18. 118 . 230 . 299 . 476

19. 119 . 231 . 300 . 477

20. 120 . 232 . 301 . 478

SALE PRICES

Boys' Scotch Tweed Suits	\$1.35
Pea Jackets	1.15
Overcoats	1.90

B. WILLIAMS & CO.

Clothier, Hatters and Outfitters, 97 Johnson St.

Insurance AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

Heisterman & Co.

75 Government Street.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Drink Blue Ribbon Tea.

Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Odeon.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first class. Rates \$2 upwards.

We have a nice stock of Japanese rugs and matting. Weiler Bros.

A fine range of Boys' Reefer Jackets, twenty per cent. off for cash at Reid's.

Reid's clearance sale will continue another week. Twenty per cent. discount on all cash purchases.

Prof. Charles Gartner, B. A.—Vocal and instrumental music. Latest European methods. Studio, 85 Five Sisters block.

Weiler Bros. offer special inducements to shippers, storekeepers, hotelkeepers, etc., engaged in the Northern trade. Give them a call.

Bound to Clear Them Out.—Overcoats and Ulsters will go at 25 per cent. discount to the cash buyer this week at Reid's.

If you have beauty
I will take it.
If you have none
I will make it.
Savannah, Photo.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

Heavy cocoa door mats in all sizes at Weiler Bros. We have a wire mat that will interest you.

Carpenters' Tools at Cheapside.

Something to Rejoice Over and Remember.—Miss Gertrude Trotter, A. T. C. M., will give one of her classic elocutionary recitals in Institute hall on Wednesday evening, February 8. She will be assisted by some of Victoria's ablest musicians.

Flat Freight Charge.—The White Pass & Yukon Railway Co. have temporarily suspended their freight classification, and have made a flat rate of \$2.75 per hundred pounds for all classes of goods from Skagway to the summit of White Pass.

Will Be Tried To-day.—Craigie, Nash and Thomas, the three men committed for trial on the charge of stealing bed-clothing from the steamer *Casco*, yesterday appeared before Mr. Justice Drake and elected to take a speedy trial. They pleaded not guilty, and the trial will take place to-day.

Had to Pay.—A hotel-keeper was charged before Magistrate Hall yesterday with refusing to pay his revenue and road tax for 1898. It appears that he paid the taxes for 1899, and thought that thereby he would escape those for 1898. The magistrate decided otherwise, and the offender had to pay the taxes and \$2 costs.

To all who find themselves with health gradually slipping away, kidneys and liver so disorganized that they are incapable of keeping the system free from poisonous waste material, stomach disordered, bowels constipated, head aching, back paining, take Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. The quick way they help you back to health will surprise you.

Funerals Yesterday.—There was a very large attendance at the funeral yesterday morning of Capt. M. Keefe. It took place from the family residence, Fort street, proceeding to St. Andrew's R. C. cathedral, where a solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Rev. Father Niclouay, assisted by Rev. Father Van Goetham. The pall-bearers were Captains L. McDonald, J. Daley, G. Heaton, Cole, Joseph Gould and W. F. Siedewald. The funeral of the late Mrs. Prothero also took place yesterday. Rev. C. Bryan officiated. The pall-bearers were Messrs. J. G. Haggerty, W. Ewings, Whitfield and G. Collier.

A Lively Horse.—Yesterday a horse attached to a delivery wagon owned by Mr. J. L. Hughes, while standing outside the Victoria hotel, suddenly took a notion to run away, and forthwith proceeded to bolt up Johnson street. When the animal reached Broad street, where a lady was crossing with her little girl, it made directly for her, but fortunately did not succeed in running her down, although the little girl's dress was actually touched by the wheel. The runaway then collided with another rig, smashing the wagon up and spilling all the groceries over the street, and the horse freeing itself from the wreck, continued its way up Johnson street, where after a lively five minutes it was finally captured.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure; 25¢. The genuine has L. B. Q. on each tablet.

POWER OF ATTORNEY.

Hon. Mr. Martin in moving the second reading of the Power of Attorney bill, said it was to repeal an outrageous provision now on the books. Section 3 of the act which it was sought to repeal, provided that in case any person "hereinafter" or "hereafter" should confirm the action of a person purporting to hold a power of attorney for him, the confirmation would be conclusive of the sufficiency at law of the action confirmed. The Attorney-General did not know who was responsible for the law, but it was

WE GUARANTEE

PURITY AND ACCURACY
in compounding
physicians' prescriptions.

Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists,
Clarence Bldg.
Cor. Yates and Douglas Streets.

made retroactive as well and evidently had been framed to meet some special cases. A person having the power to ratify what had been done in his name in some instances might put out of court innocent parties in a dispute over some piece of property affected. He closed by saying that the late Attorney-General would have done better to have used his great talents towards altering that act instead of over the Elections act.

Mr. Eberts replied that the Attorney-General seemed to take all the wisdom to himself in so condemning an act which was one of those carefully consolidated by three of the brightest legal lights on the bench in this province. The attack made by the Attorney-General therefore on himself was a piece of political claptrap. Under the impression that the Attorney-General had referred to the Real Property bill instead of the Elections bill, Mr. Eberts was saying that he had not attacked the Torrens system.

The Attorney-General—it's not that; it's the Elections bill I spoke of.

Mr. Eberts—So much the worse; for the less the Attorney-General says about that bill the better.

It had put that gentleman on the black list from one end of Canada to the other, for not a paper in the Dominion with the exception of the Province and perhaps the Victoria Times, upheld a single section in the bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Helmcken had listened with a great deal of pleasure to the Attorney-General and ex-Attorney-General expressing their admiration for one another (laughter); but as to the bill under discussion, he thought it was out of order in not complying with the rules setting out the sections it was intended to amend.

A BARBERS' PETITION.

Mr. Deane presented a petition from the barbers of the city of Victoria asking the house to pass a law to prevent barber shops being open on Sundays. It was signed by twenty-five names.

The petition was received.

ATLIN RAILWAY.

The private bills committee reported that the petition of the Atlin Southern railway for leave to present a petition for the construction of a line from Log Cabin to a point near the Taku Arm of Tagish lake, and thence to Telegraph Creek had been considered and the committee recommended that the company should advertise forthwith for fourteen days in the local papers of Victoria and Vancouver and twice in the British Columbia Gazette; that each branch line shall not exceed ten miles in length and that a substantial guarantee in cash be deposited with the government as security for the due prosecution of the whole work should a charter be granted to the company. The committee recommended that the rules be suspended subject to the foregoing conditions.

Mr. Higgins in moving that the rules be suspended so that the report could be received and adopted at this sitting, said he did so because time was the essence of the bill and the gentlemen interested in the project might not be delayed in their plans.

Col. Baker though holding that the rules should be very careful to carry out their rules still was willing where the circumstances were exceptional to allow the rules to be suspended.

This was done and the report was adopted.

CONSIDERATION OF SPEECH.

Hon. Mr. Cotton moved that the speech of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, at the opening of the present session, be taken into consideration on Thursday next.

This was agreed to.

SPECIAL WARRANTS.

Hon. Mr. Cotton presented a return of special warrants issued since last March.

REAL PROPERTY BILL.

A number of bills on the order paper were passed over till the Real Property bill was reached and the house then went into committee of the whole on the bill, Mr. Henderson in the chair.

In section 23, one of those laid over from the day before, the Attorney-General put in an amendment allowing all applications for transfers made under the old law before the present bill comes into force to be concluded under the old system.

In section 33 an amendment was added to the effect that certificates of indefeasible title should be accepted as well as crown grants as final in the investigation of titles.

This led Mr. Eberts to say he was glad to see the Attorney-General did admit that the certificate of indefeasible title were good.

"Oh, I never said they were not," replied the Attorney-General.

The committee rose, reported progress and asked leave to sit again, as it was understood that the Bar association wished to suggest some amendments.

APPOINTMENTS BILL.

Hon. Mr. Cotton in moving the second reading of the bill regulating the appointments on boards said that it required very little explanation as the one section of which the bill consisted set out very plainly its intent. The present law made no provision for the limitation of the appointments on boards and other public bodies by the government and in some cases this was not desirable.

Mr. Helmcken wanted to know if all appointees to office by the government did not already hold their positions at the pleasure of the crown.

Hon. Mr. Cotton admitted this, but remarked that all the same, many of the appointees seemed to think they were in their positions for life.

Col. Baker must confess that he was very much opposed to the second reading of a bill that seemed to be intended to carry out the spoils system. Why should not men appointed by the government hold their positions for life?

Hon. Mr. Cotton explained that the bill did not refer to the civil service, but to appointments to hospital boards or other public bodies.

Col. Baker in that case would withdraw his opposition, but he certainly was greatly averse to tampering with the civil service.

The house then adjourned.

NOTICE OF QUESTION.

By Mr. Robertson—To ask the Attorney-General: What is the total amount of fees paid by the government since August 8 last to F. B. Gregory, barrister, Victoria? In respect of what matters? What are the amounts of the various bills for services rendered in each matter, and at what amount allowed by the department?

By Mr. Higgins—To ask the Chief Commissioner: What action, if any, was taken by the late government to bring to the notice of the Dominion government a resolution of this house on April 14, 1898, protesting against the granting of any charters for railways in British Columbia unless such railway

THE WHITE HOUSE

50 cents a pair for CORSELS
worth \$1.50. For a few days
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H. YOUNG & CO.

During January

WE are giving 20 per cent
discount off all Boys' and
Childrens' Suits, Overcoats
and Reefs for cash. Ages
4 to 14 years.

W. & J. WILSON,

83 Government
Street

"Gisburn" For Sale One of the Finest Residences in Victoria

This property, containing about five acres of land, is very handsomely laid out in lawns and shrubberies; commands a magnificent view of the Straits, and is situated at the corner of Moss street and Belcher avenue. The house is large, commodious and handsomely finished, the interior workmanship being very good. There is a large well-built stable on the property, and a large well-stocked fruit and kitchen garden.

This property is offered for sale at a very great sacrifice.

PEMBERTON & SON, 45 FORT ST.

companies have first severally obtained a charter from the provincial legislature? 2. And if the notice of the Dominion government was drawn to the protest, what answer, if any, was received from said government?

PROTECTING DUNLOP TIRE PATENTS IN THE EXCHEQUER COURT.

In England the Dunlop Pneumatic Tire Company have prosecuted and won many suits against concerns charged with infringement of their patents.

In Canada the Dunlop Tire Co. have just secured a victory in the courts. Last summer they commenced action against a Canadian company, charging that their electric detachable tires were a direct imitation of the principles and patents of the Dunlop tires.

The court allowed the impeachment of the electric tires, and awarded the Dunlop Tire Company a verdict with damages.

The plaintiffs announce that "Canada protects her patents."

History of Methodism.—Rev. W. H. Barracough, pastor of the Centennial Methodist church, has arranged to give a series of lectures on the history of Methodism. The first of the series will be given on Monday, February 6, in the Centennial church.

To-night's Meetings.—The opposition candidates and some other speakers will address the electors in Johns Bros.' hall this evening at 8 o'clock. There will also be a rally of friends of the opposition in the general committee room, Foresters' hall, Government street, at 8 o'clock. A series of short addresses will be delivered by Messrs. Helmcken, Clifford, Ellison and McBride, M. P. P. and Messrs. Gordon Hunter and C. H. Lurkin. Every one is invited to attend these meetings.

A Coming Performance.—Elaborately staged, elegantly costumed, with a larger and more efficient chorus, the forthcoming production of "The Pearl of Pekin" should be a worthy successor to the somewhat distant performance of "The Geisha." Under the capable instruction of Miss Cooper, those taking part have become quite adept in the stage business, a necessity entirely essential to a finished production. Miss Cooper has also taught some twelve young ladies pretty Chinese dances, they being divided into the chin-chin girls and the chopstick girls. The former are represented by Miss E. Dwyer, Mrs. F. B. Williams, Miss Pauline and Miss Watkins; the latter by Miss S. McNiffe, Miss L. Baker, Miss Milne, Miss D. Schl, Miss Stewart, Mrs. Yates, Mrs. F. B. Williams and Miss E. Dwyer. There was a full rehearsal last evening.

CHANGE IN COMMITTEES.

On motion of the Premier, Mr. Tisdall's name was substituted for that of Hon. Mr. Semlin on the public accounts committee, and Mr. Tisdall replaced Hon. J. Fred Hume on the mining committee.

A MINISTER RESIGNS.

Mr. Speaker announced that he held in his hand the resignation of Hon. J. Fred Hume, which had just been handed to him.

SOUTH KOOTENAY RAILWAY.

Mr. Green, in moving the second reading of the South Kootenay Railway bill, said the line proposed was from Fort Steele to the boundary line.

The second reading was carried.

ATLIN SHORT LINE.

Mr. Clifford moved the second reading of the Atlin Short Line Railway & Navigation Co. bill, which was carried without discussion.

The house then adjourned.

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The Great Sale at

The Westside

Is Now On

Tremendous Reductions

In All Departments.....

This Sale, as well as being our Annual Clearance, is made necessary by contemplated changes in the business, as already announced.

The Sale will last for FOURTEEN DAYS ONLY, after which stock will be taken

IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

ASKING FOR ROADS.
Westminster District Delegation Want Improvements Made.

There was quite a deputation of Westminster district reeves waiting upon the government yesterday with the object of pressing for assistance for a road from Harrison to Vancouver. The deputation, which was presented by Mr. C. E. Tisdall, M. P. P., consisted of Reeves Dion of Dewdney, Catherwood of Mission, Blackstock of Maple Ridge, Atkins of Coquitlam, Mayor Garden of Vancouver, and Mr. McGirr, of Nicomen island. There were two propositions—one for a road via Port Moody, and the other following the river to Westminster and thence to Vancouver. The cost is understood to be in the neighborhood of \$40,000.

Mr. B. Garrett, of Steveston, wants the Richmond road to Vancouver improved, and told the government so yesterday. The government heard all the requests, and made the usual answer—that the requests would have their most careful consideration.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wheat and New York Stocks Active and Strong.

The feature of the Chicago and New York stocks, as wired to the exchange in Trounce avenue yesterday, was the upward tendency in all securities. There was scarcely a stock on the New York exchange that did not advance, while all the leading provisions were active. Yesterday's market was the strongest for many weeks. May wheat having advanced from 76c. to 79c., and closed at 77½c. New York stocks have also been very strong, particularly sugar and tobacco.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CANDIDATE STEWART.

Sir: With your permission I would like to say a few things to Mr. Stewart, the workingman's candidate, so-called. Of that gentleman personally I have the highest opinion, and any one who knows him will acknowledge that he is an honest, industrious, hard-working man.

But the wage-earners of Victoria must not lose sight of the fact that it is Mr. Joseph Martin, and not Mr. Stewart,

who is on trial as a friend of their class,

and Mr. Martin's treatment of the workingmen in the past is the only treatment

which our class can expect in the future,

in spite of all the good promises and

resolutions of our friend Mr. Stewart.

Only a short time ago hard-working

and faithful employee of the government,

who is well up in years, and who, in ad-

dition to his years, is through painfully

unfortunate circumstances, the sole sup-

port of several still dependent upon him,

this man, I say, was accidentally hurt

while at work for this glorious govern-

ment of ours. Of course, he had to

"lay off" for two or three weeks, and

when pay-day came round he found that

his paltry wage of \$50 or \$60 had been

"docked," to show Joe Martin's kindly

consideration of the workingman. It is

all very well for blatant "laborers" like

Ralph Smith, who no doubt devoutly

thanks God that he has not to sweat for

his living, to tell us that Joe Martin's

party will do the right thing by the

workingman, but even Mr. Stewart can-

not make me believe that such treat-

ment as that meted out to the employee

referred to is anything better than petty

larceny.

No, fellow-workingmen, it is not Mr. Stewart who is on trial, but Joseph Martin and his fellow-workers in grinding the face of the poor, and as long as Mr. Stewart is willing to hold with such doings, we owe him no allegiance, and should not vote for any of his party.

A LABORER.

DECENCY DEFIED.

Sir:—I have been a resident of Vic-

toria for many years and also a voter,

but never have I seen such an exhibition

as was given by Mr. J. Stevenson, a

public school teacher, at the opposition

meeting on Tuesday evening, 24th inst.

This gentleman—mark the word—who is

paid by the province to teach the young

idea how to shoot, started hissing when

the chairman called on Mr. Turner to

address the meeting. Naturally he fell

into line and behaved as most of his

kind would do. A goose cannot do any-

thing but hiss and presumably Mr. Stev-

enson having no vote in the electoral dis-

trict of Victoria city, found that it was

the extent of the assistance he could ren-

der to the party he favored. But, sir, I

protest as a ratepayer against contribut-

ing to the pay of a man who transgres-

sed in such a public manner those laws

which decency and decorum demand.

What can we expect if the teach-

ers in the public schools outrage the com-

mon decenties of life by gross miscon-

duct at public meetings? Some three

months ago a lecture was delivered to

the public school children in this city

by an expert from the East. Mr. Mar-

chant, school trustee, was obliged to get

up and appeal to the audience to give

the lecturer a fair hearing. Comments

were made adverse to the reputation of

the children attending the school. Is

there any room to be surprised at their

conduct when one of their "teachers"—

save the mark—indulges in exhibition

at a public meeting? I make no com-

ment on the matter, but I do not want my

children taught by a man with so

little self-respect or control.

GEORGE JEEVES.

Victoria, January 25, 1899.

FUTURE OF THE ISLAND.

Sir: It is very far from my desire that the discussion of the "Future of the Island," in which I have recently taken part in these columns over the non de plume of Fidus Achates, should degenerate into unpleasant personal badinage, nor do I presume for a moment that you would permit it to do so, but I

would ask the favor of sufficient space

to reply to an unjust and ungracious

insinuation contained in the letter of "Terra Firma" in yesterday's (Tuesday's) Colonist, in which unworthy per-

sonal motives are imputed to me as

being the real object I have at heart in

this discussion. I would say in answer

to that this abuse is no argument, and that I protest most strongly against the

construction thus sought to be placed

upon my motives, and to show the utter

worthlessness of this species of reasoning, I would remark that I have been in

Victoria only about a month, that I was

never here before, that I do not own a

foot of land upon the Island, nor am I

the agent or mouth-piece of any one

that does; that I have no mortgages or

business investments here of any kind

whatever, and that it is probable in four

months from this date I shall be 12,000

miles distant from Victoria. "Terra

Firma's" insinuation, therefore, having

no leg to stand upon, must, like other

sinuous creatures of nocturnal habits,

always avoid harsh purgative pills. They

first make you sick and then leave you

constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pill re-

gulates the bowels and makes you well,

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constipated. Carter's Little Liver Pill re-

gulates the bowels and makes you well,

dece, one pill.

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After a hard day's work there's nothing so refreshing as a cup of good hot Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea!

STILL MORE ELECTIONS

Hon. J. Fred Hume's Resignation Makes Vacancy in House to Be Filled.

Writ Issued for Northeast Kootenay Riding—Gazette Notices and Appointments.

There were two important political announcements yesterday. One was the resignation of Hon. J. Fred Hume, provincial secretary, which was duly announced in the house, and the other was the proclamation of the issuance of the writ for the election in the north riding of East Kootenay to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late William G. Neilson. The writ is returnable on February 28 and if the house closes in the middle of February the new member will not take his seat this session.

Mr. Hume's resignation has been looked for, for some time, so it was not a surprise. It came about through a provincial constable who happened to be in Nelson in charge of some prisoners putting up at the hotel in which Mr. Hume is interested.

The official gazette contains the incorporation of the Sunnitt Gold and Copper Mining Co., Ltd., with capital of \$1,000,000, and head office at Grand Forks. Extraordinary General meetings of the Ashcroft Waterworks Co. and the Ashcroft Water, Light and Power Co. are called for March 6 at Ashcroft. This is in consequence of the bill now going through to consolidate the two companies.

The following appointments are gazetted: John E. Griffith to be returning officer for North East Kootenay; W. H. Evans of Kamloops to be a member of the Inland Hospital board; vice R. Marpole, resigned; Dr. R. E. Walker to be acting medical superintendent at the hospital for the insane, Westminster, during Dr. Bodington's illness; W. Wain, North Saanich, collector of taxes for North Victoria district; W. N. Courisier, S.M. of Revelstoke, to be registrar of the County court at Revelstoke in place of J. D. Sibbold.

THE GAME OF POKER POOL

A Fad Among New Yorkers That Is Expected to Spread and Excel in General Popularity.

Men have their fads as well as women. Poker is one of their latest. It is thus described in the New York Herald:

Poker pool is the latest device adopted by the up-to-date gentlemen who spend their time picking out combinations, striving for the bank beautiful, and figuring how to touch four cushions and pocket the ball on one shot. They have long ago wearied of the simple 15-ball game. When it was first brought on it served its purpose, and it served it well, but it couldn't hold its vogue forever, and among the men who styled themselves the smart set in the billiard and pool world the 15-ball game hasn't been steadily played since Little Willie died; and that's a long time, as every well informed sportsman can testify.

After the old game of pocket all you can, there was the number pool, given a different name in every city. This number pool in which the player scoring the greatest total counting the number on the balls won, had quite a run, but it isn't played now. Then there was the game where each player drew a number from a cup or bottle and had to score the balls with which the number on the ball or marble he drew would make 31. Bottle pool, too, had its day, and so had many another form of the game. But they are all of the dead past now, for the only real game in the pool world nowadays is poker pool.

Instead of using 15 balls and a triangle to arrange them in shape preparatory to the break, there are 16 balls employed in the game in addition to the cue ball. A special frame is used to place the balls in correct position for the start. Of the balls, there are four aces, four kings, four queens and four jacks. They are set up in the shape of an oblong diamond, the aces as the most valuable balls, being securely placed in the centre of the diamond, protected on all sides by the balls of inferior value.

The man who breaks up the arrangement of the balls must make the cue ball hit one or more balls before it strikes the cushion. He gets all the balls he makes on the break. If he doesn't strike the ball or balls and the cushion it counts a scratch against him, and a little scratching is a dangerous thing in a game of poker pool.

The first scratch causes the player making it to lose his shot. The second scratch he also loses a shot. And the third scratch is his finish, for on making it, he must retire from the game and stand put on the hand he has accumulated. It is a scratch when you force the cue ball off the table or put it in a pocket or fail to hit a ball with it, just as it is a scratch for doing these things in the ordinary game of pool. But, there is this difference regarding scratches: when you make a ball on a scratch shot the ball counts.

In counting up the score only five balls may be used. Of these, the player, of course, selects the balls which will give him the strongest hand. The player holding the highest hand when all the balls are off the table, or the table has been swept of deciding balls, wins the game, while the player with the poorest hand is "stuck."

Aces beat kings, queens beat jacks, queens beat jacks, and four of a kind is the top hand. So when a player gets four aces he wins the game and it's all over but the post mortems. After four of a kind the hands range: Full house three of a kind, two pair, and one pair. When there are a number of persons playing and several have only one ball to their credit at the end of the game, the player with the lowest ball loses, as the man having pocketed a jack would lose against players who had pocketed a queen, a king and an ace, respectively. In cases of ties—that is, where two or more persons have no ball, or have a tie of the same value—the result of the next game determines the loser or winner.

Poker pool is a novelty, and it is just

now the most popular thing in the amusement line which the cue pushers have devised.

HIS WONDERFUL CLOCK.

Owner Claims It Can Tell Ages of Sun, Moon and Stars.

Jacob Wagner, of Niagara Falls, has a clock for which he predicts remarkable things, and his personality as well as the appearance of the mechanism have already made him local celebrity. He has been at work on the clock ten years and says that it has cost him \$3,000 already. It looks complete now, but the inventor says it will be worth \$100,000 when finished. It is about sixteen inches square and has only one hand, by which the maker is able to tell the position and he asserts, the age of the sun, moon and stars.

These records are made possible by devices on the dial of the clock, and the inventor says that he will add devices that will increase greatly the value of the clock. Another assertion he makes for the invention is that such a clock is made by Christ.

Wagner is not at all abashed at being called a crank, but rather likes it, for he reflects that all great men, inventors as well as philosophers, were considered cranks in their day, at least to begin with. He is prepared to show that the clock already has wonderful powers, and he declares that when complete it will give the time in any part of the world, and will be regulated by the movements of the sun so that it can never get out of order.

Wagner's theory appears to be that all occurrences have been recorded in some way by the motion of the heavenly bodies, and that with the proper mechanism all this history can be brought out and revealed to the world in exact form, instead of being made up of a jumble of conjecture and falsehood.—New York Press.

ARMY PACKER AND HIS MULES.

One of the most striking features of the whole campaign was the pack-train. The packers of the army are very like the stokers on board a warship. They are seldom heard of, but their work is the most important that is done. They supply the fundamental requisites, and should their work stop the whole force would suffer. They are the heart of the military system, and yet their praises are never sung by poets, and they are seldom mentioned in despatches. They are never seen in parades or reviews, and yet to these belong a great portion of the glory.

The packers of the army are even more entitled to the praise than are the stokers of the navy, for not only is the work of the former the very hardest, but they are compelled to go right up in the firing line when the battle is at its height, and where the danger is greatest, and unpack ammunition. It is really a remarkable sight to see these men and their total indifference at the front during an engagement, and very often one or more of their mules are shot.

The packers are all Western men and in a measure used to dangers, as the frontier is the only part of the country where the pack-trains are used regularly. Consequently there is that picturesquely Western air about the men.

The army mule is the most essential feature of campaigning, but there are several varieties, and the pack-mule is, without doubt, the most unique and intelligent. There are about sixty animals in a full train, and these are led by the patient "bell-mare," a steady, well-broken horse, that leads the way, and around whose neck a bell is suspended. The sound of this bell is the guide the mules follow, no matter where it leads. They follow blindly, without any other guide except the constant urging from the packers who ride other mules along in the train. The animals wear no bridle, except, perhaps, a halter, and yet they trot along and never straggle from the trail. As long as they are with the train they show remarkable intelligence, but once taken them away from the rest and they are hopelessly lost. Horses were very scarce during the Santiago campaign, and so a few of the pack animals were impressed into service under the saddle. I was fortunate enough to have one, and he was not the least of my troubles. He was brained with a huge "13," and in every one of his adventures he upheld the tradition of that time-honored symbol of bad luck. It was most amusing to see on the road, as he always imagined that the pack-train was just ahead, and at every bend he would crane his neck to see if the rest of the mules were ahead. If he heard a bell that sounded like the one he had been following he would make for it, and no power could stop him. When riding near the front I lived in deadly fear lest some one in the enemy's lines would sound a bell, as the sound of this bell is the guide the mules follow, no matter where it leads. He was brained with a huge "13," and in every one of his adventures he upheld the tradition of that time-honored symbol of bad luck. 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ROYAL Baking Powder

Made from pure
cream of tartar.

Safeguards the food
against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest
menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Office,
Victoria, Jan. 26, 8 p.m.

SYNOPSIS.

The fair weather and moderate winds which now prevail throughout this province and the adjoining states are due to the presence of a vast high barometric area, centred to the westward of Vancouver Island. Owing to the slow eastward movement of this area, a continuance of fair cooler weather is expected. In Manitoba the temperature is slowly rising, though still many degrees below zero.

TEMPERATURES.

	Min. Max.
Victoria	44 49
Kamloops	32 42
Barkerville	32 38
Calgary	4 34
Winnipeg	-34 -20
Portland, Ore.	46 54
San Francisco, Cal.	60 78

FORECASTS.

For 24 hours from 5 a.m. (Pacifc time) Friday:

Victoria and Vicinity—Moderate winds, mostly westerly; continued fair weather.

Lower Mainland—Moderate winds; continued fair weather.

VICTORIA DAILY RECORD.
Report for twenty-four hours ending 5 p.m. Observations taken daily at 5 a.m., noon and 5 p.m.

Thursday, Jan. 26.

Deg.	Deg.
5 a.m....44	Mean.....46
5 a.m....47	Highest.....50
5 p.m....45	Lowest.....43
The velocity and direction of the wind were as follows:	
5 a.m.....14 miles southwest.	
Noon.....8 miles southwest.	
5 p.m.....8 miles southwest.	
Average velocity of weather—Fair.	
Sunshine—3 hours 18 minutes.	
Barometer at noon—Observed.....30.472	
Corrected.....30.415	

E. BAYNES REED,
Provincial Forecast Official.

PASSENGERS.

By steamer **Kingston** from the Sound:

Capt. Gilmore.	W. Hargraves,
F. M. Sudley.	F. Curtiss.
T. Elford.	D. W. Gordon.
J. M. Flynn.	R. B. Gates.
T. Duncan.	John Jones.
H. Holden.	W. E. Ellis.
S. Gillespie.	Jas. Knight.
F. C. Reid.	Mrs. Goyette.
Mrs. Gordon.	A. L. Morris.
Miss E. Telfor.	Chas. Hendry.
Miss I. Smith.	W. H. Wilks.
E. J. Miller.	A. Chener.
Mrs. Burns.	A. Margison.
Miss V. T. Sprey.	L. Benze.
By steamer Charmer from Vancouver:	L. Violaian.
J. Thurt.	G. Brush.
E. D. Roe.	W. F. Hall.
G. S. Sharpe.	J. F. Casley.
W. Brown.	T. Robertson.
C. S. Pickford.	Mrs. Robertson.
Capt. Hendy.	L. A. Lewis.
J. Lockwood.	Mrs. Lewis.
J. Whittingham.	A. B. Etherstorne.
J. Scott.	Miss Williams.
M. Marks.	N. O'Brien.
K. Black.	J. N. Holland.
C. A. Seaton.	G. McGowan.
Mrs. Wilson.	H. Keefer.
R. Croft.	Sister St. Ann.
M. Armstrong.	Rev. F. Payne.
Mrs. G. Adams.	Parson's Produce Co.

CONSIGNEES.

By steamer **Charmer** from Vancouver:

H. Goward.	Henderson Bros.
r. N. Hibben & Co.	Perry & Ferguson.
Dr. V. Ardagh.	A. J. W. Wilson.
M. S. Shaeffer.	A. Short.
S. J. Pitts.	Ames-Holden Co.
V. Y. Trading Co.	A. W. Knight.
Hudson's Bay Co.	M. R. Smith & Co.
S. L. Lefier & Co.	G. C. Hinton.
Leon & Son.	W. H. Hendry.
Winter Bros.	Watch Co.
E. J. Palmer.	J. H. Todd & Son.
M. R. Marvin.	Dom. Express Co.
By steamer Kingston from the Sound:	Parson's Produce Co.
J. Piercy & Co.	Thos. Earle.
Weller Bros.	Watson & Hall.
W. H. Harris.	T. J. Shallcross.
J. Fullerton.	R. C. Supply Co.
W. H. Walkin.	J. H. Ross & Co.
E. G. Part & Co.	Simms & Co.
R. Porter & Sons.	Hudson's Bay Co.
Wm. Bowness.	Bruckman & Ker.
Geo. Carter.	Taylor Mill Co.
Mrs. L. Burns.	

WHEN JOHN'S AWAY.

His pipe is cold upon the shelf,
His jolly dog lone estray;
The house is dark like itself.
When John's away.

We miss his whistle on the stair,
We miss the turning of his key,
His cheery mandolin's favorite air,
His company.

And when his cheery letters come
We seem to have received them,
A wistful yearning for his home,
Our love divine.

Oh! army blue that shines so bright,
Oh! army blue that looks so warm,
It folds full many a heartache tight,
That uniform.

—Harper's Weekly.

Carelessness in girlhood causes the greatest suffering and unhappiness in after life. Little irregularities and weaknesses in girls should be looked after promptly and treated at once. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a preparation of all feminine functions makes strength and builds up a sturdy health with which to meet the trials to come. The Favorite Prescription is not a universal panacea, it is good for but one thing. It is directed solely to the ovaries.

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, a 1008-page medical work, profusely illustrated, will be sent free on receipt of \$1 one-cent stamp to cover postage only. Address World's Directory Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

COAL, Nut Coal - \$4.25
Lump - 5.50
Full weight given.

Munn, Holland & Co.
Corner Broad St. and Trounce Avenue.

700 Pairs Pants being slaughtered
in price. **B. Williams & Co.**

CHRISTMAS UP NORTH

The World's Holiday Gaily Observed by the Citizens of Glenora.

Mr. Clearihue's Smaller Store Destroyed by Fire—A Long Wait for Mail.

Glenora, Dec. 28.—I avail of the opportunity of writing you again owing to the kind offer of Dr. Barker, of England, who is leaving here to-morrow at early morn accompanied by Mr. Grey, of Scotland, who are making their way for Victoria after much experience on the Tooya and Dease. It may not be inopportune at the same time to inform you how we in Glenora and Telegraph Creek enjoyed our Christmas and the manner we adopted to amuse ourselves in these isolated parts. On the 8th inst. Rev. Mr. Pringle and party left here with the object of bringing in our long delayed British mail and we anxiously hope that he may be successful in his errand in returning with our valued letters from our dear friends and relatives, and which have been delayed for more than three months. Owing to the absence of Rev. Mr. Pringle we were delighted the pleasure of divine service on Christmas Day.

There was a banquet held at the Glenora restaurant at which Mr. John Turner, the chief of customs and now also our postmaster, ably presided with your humble correspondent assisting as vice-president, and attended by most of the leading British, American, French and representatives of other nations. There the toast of our most gracious Queen was cordially drunk, also that of the President of the United States and that of the President of the French republic, which latter toast was responded to by the Count de la Rontray, and now I beg leave to send his speech as a sample of the loyalty displayed by far distant cosmopolitans:

Count de la Rontray said: "Totally unprepared as I am, I feel I must on this most auspicious occasion reply to the kind words and good feelings which our honored chairman, Mr. Turner, has so admirably expressed, trusting you will pardon me the liberty he takes in speaking in language not his own which he has so imperfectly mastered. My heart is much touched by the words and also the kindly spirit which prompted those and which has induced Mr. Turner to propose to night the health of our president, M. Faure, the president of a nation of which I believe I am here the sole representative and to which I may be pardoned a little pride in belonging. There are here to-night men of many nationalities; perhaps there may be some little quarrel or difference of opinion between the governments of such nations or between the nations themselves as a whole; but I think that we have proved by our gathering here to-night in friendly concord that that does not at least come between us as man to man, though nations may fall out: 'A man's a man for a' that,' and 'one little touch of nature makes the whole world kin.' Gentlemen, to the president of my well beloved country (la belle France) to her as well beloved army, to all friends here to-night but last not least to our dear and most esteemed chairman, Mr. Turner."

Although the time-honored turkey was not in evidence, there was an excellent substitute in prime ribs of beef and English plum pudding and the menu was thoroughly supplied by the excellent chef and catherer, Mr. Booth, of Victoria, and to which all did justice with feelings of gratitude. Mr. and Mrs. Devore also attended to a numerous company at their well known Domestic Kitchen. There was an excellent shooting competition at targets placed on the ice of the Stikine at 100 and 200 yards, five shots each range, under the direction of the popular Mr. John Turner. The fortunate winners were as follows: I, W. Hunt; 2, Dr. Alton; 3, W. C. Birchall. There were also tobogganning across the river and dog sleighing kept up with great spirit on the river, and the day was enjoyable and seasonable.

The citizens and residents of Telegraph Creek under the leadership of Mr. Frank Callbreath, have formed a gun club. Mr. James Porter president, and have already challenged the Glenorians to shoot on New Year's Day when they visit us, and Mr. Robson, the manager of the Hudson's Bay House, has also challenged Glenora to shoot, eight Hudson's Bay men vs. eight men of Glenora, which will most likely take place at same date. I think I have shown we are not the dullest of the dull, but we are most anxious to get newspapers, as we are not quite certain Queen Anne's dead, for it's many a day since we saw a Colonist or any other journal.

Everybody here is talking of going to Atlin; many have already started, as the winter trail is perfect for dog or horse sleighs and I expect to see a stampede very shortly. A man came in yesterday from Atlin and says it is all right, quite up to what we have heard, and an immense area of auriferous ground. The Indians call it Klondike's big brother. Quite a few miners are at Glacier creek, building huts and preparing for spring. These diggings are only six miles below Glenora.

Three Indians were arrested yesterday by Deputy Sheriff McLean for indulging in whiskey and await Mr. Judge Porter's arrival to try them. The weather to-day is very cold and bright; plenty of snow; thermometer 10 below zero; the ice very sound and thick.

I had nearly forgotten to report two fires which occurred quite recently and might have been more serious had it not been for the exertions of the people, who providentially saved considerable property being destroyed. The first occurred at the Glenora hotel, belonging to Mr. Frank Callbreath, and was confined to one or two rooms upstairs. The second was at the store of Mr. Clearihue, of Victoria. The smaller store was destroyed and all contents; fortunately the larger store was not injured and the bulk saved.

Considering the small population now in Glenora the census taken this month showing 148 souls, the trade has been very fair, and reasonable rates, many coming from Dease to buy provisions, etc.

Mr. John Richards, of Victoria, desires to be remembered to his friends. He has been doing a thriving business in his popular store in Glenora.

LOUIS WATSON.

DOCTORS TESTIFY.

There's strong testimony by eminent physicians of wonderful cures made by Dr. Chase's Family Remedies—particularly Dr. Chase's Ointment.

700 Pairs Pants being slaughtered in price. **B. Williams & Co.**

FORETOLD IN A DREAM.

A Vision of Death Exactly Fulfilled Six Months Later.

Decatur, Ill., Jan. 19.—A singular dream as a premonition of the death of H. Clay Montgomery, late treasurer of Macon County, who committed suicide in the Great Northern hotel, Chicago, on January 2 last, has come to light. The deceased was a man of considerable prominence in the affairs of life, and his tragic death attracted attention in several states. Brothers prominent in professional life reside in Ohio, in Michigan, and at Philadelphia, Pa. One brother, Thaddeus Montgomery, resides at Coshocton, O. A remarkable coincidence is related in connection with the death of Mr. Montgomery, whose body was brought to Decatur and buried by the Masonic fraternity.

Six months ago the death of the ex-treasurer was revealed in a dream to his brother, Thaddeus Montgomery, who is cashier of the Coshocton National Bank, and so vividly was it impressed upon his mind that he was never able to rid himself of it. There is connected with this remarkable coincidence a premonition so extraordinary that it might, under the circumstances, be the subject of scepticism. When Thad Montgomery was down with typhoid fever at the Park Hotel at Coshocton last August he dreamed that he had received a telegram from Chicago saying that his brother, Clay, had died at the Great Northern Hotel in that city, and asking what should be done with the remains. So vivid was the dream that on awakening he had no idea that it was a dream, and being confined to his bed with high fever and unable to take the steps necessary in such a case as he imagined, he summoned Frank Pomerene, whom he told he had received such a telegram, and instructed Mr. Pomerene as to sending some telegrams and making some arrangements. Mrs. Chase, a sister of the sick man, who was by his bedside, told him that his brother was not dead and that he had not received such a telegram, but it was several hours before he could disabuse his mind of the strong impression and convince himself that it was only a dream. So impressed was Mr. Montgomery that he afterwards told to quite a number of persons, among others, Dr. McCurdy, Frank Bebe, Will Pomerene and J. P. Forbes, all of Coshocton, while the dream was regarded by Mr. Montgomery and his friends as very peculiar, nothing serious was thought of it until January 3, when there was added the finishing chapter of one of the most remarkable premonitions recorded. Clay Montgomery did not reside in Chicago, but was supposed to have been there at the time on business, when he died very suddenly and at the same hotel as told in the strange dream six months ago. The wording of the telegram received by Mr. Montgomery was exactly the same as that which he had dreamed, and which he repeated to a number of friends since. The dreamer was signed by the manager of the Great Northern Hotel, and so was the real telegram which came on January 3. Had the circumstances of his dream not been made known at the time and since, Mr. Montgomery would now hesitate to relate the wonderful coincidence, lest some people might be sceptical about it. But the circumstances are such that there could be no possibility of doubt, and this will perhaps be recorded as one of the most remarkable premonitions on record.

THE EAGAN COURT MARTIAL.

His Counsel Insists That His Abusive Testimony Was Privileged.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The board of army officers to sit as a court-martial in the case of Commissary-General Eagan met this morning at the Ebbitt house and proceeded to business.

After the usual preliminaries the charges against Eagan were read by the judge advocate. At the conclusion of the hearing, on being requested to plead to the specification to the first charge, he said, "Not guilty," not denying, however, that the specifications set forth correctly part of the language used. To the second charge he pleaded "Not guilty."

The judge advocate then arose and said the case in hand was a peculiar one, but presented no unusual difficulties. The accused had seen fit to add to the plea of "not guilty," some words tending to qualify it, but he did not think the plea relieved the court from the necessity of proving the facts alleged.

Judge Worthington, Eagan's counsel, responded briefly, and explained why the qualifying words had been used, upon his recommendation. The specifications did accuse a great injustice in that they selected particular expressions without giving the context, and in one or more instances the specifications quoted begin in the middle of a sentence. Continuing, Worthington said he desired to state briefly to the court the substance of Eagan's defense. Whatever he said, the court may think of the propriety of the language used by Eagan before the war investigating commission, there was no doubt in his (Worthington's) mind.

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The court took a recess and the members were received by the President at the White House.

At 11:50 the body reassembled and Major C. Miles testified on behalf of the government. He was recorder for the investigating commission. The manner, he said, of Eagan in giving his testimony was that the commission was that of a man laboring under great excitement but trying to control himself. Witness identified some of the language used in the specifications as that used by Eagan.

Major-General McCook, retired, was the next witness. He was present when Eagan was before the war investigating commission. "The impression I had," he said, "was that Eagan must be laboring under great nervous excitement." He recalled some of the language used, and it agreed substantially with the testimony as published.

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